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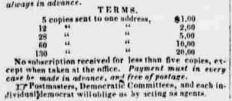
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Those cavings of 30 DOOR SOUTH HEAD OF STATE STREET, Montpelier, Vt. 18

THE COON HUNTER, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT THE OFFICE OF THE WOODSTOCK AGE, ELM STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK,

Woodstock, Vt. ber of "THE COON HUNTER" was in gued the 6th of July, and will be publised till the second Tue-day in November, at the following low terms, cash always in advance.



tional Intelligencer:







Freedom of Inquiry and the Power of the People.

VOLUME V.

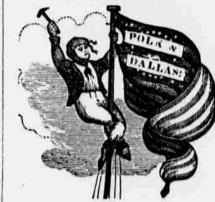
WOODSTOCK, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1844.

NUMBER 221.

THE AGE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1844.

Freemen cheer the HICKORY TREE, In storms its boughs have sheltered thee, O'er all the land its branches wave, 'Twas planted on the Lion's grave.



FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE ELECTORAL TI CKET.

AT LARGE, EDWARD D. BARBER, NEWELL KINSMAN.

For the Districts. DAVID P. NOYES, No. 4.

DISTRICT CONVENTION. The Democrats of Congressional District No 2, are hereby notified to assemble by their delegates in Convention at Royalton, on THURStrict in the next congress of the United States, nom-

At the last democratic district convention, in view of the many evils which necessarily result from the present system of nominating candidates for othce, it was resolved, that hereafter, in said district,our nominations made on the following principles, viz: and to one additional delegate for every fifty

2. No person to be permitted to participate in he business of the convention without in the first place having presented satisfactory evidence of his intment as delegate to said convention. 3 All nominations to be made "Y BALLOT in

open convention. The necessity of union and harmony of action in our poppular elections has led to the practice of conventional nonlinations. The convention has in many respects become of more importance than the balfor box. To the latter in most cases, is left, only the office of legally sanctioning a choice which has already been made in convention. To secure judicious, and consequently, acceptable nominations it is a matter of primary insportance to obtain, in making the same, a fair and equal expression of the popular will. This, in large districts of country, can be done only on the principle of representation

The undersigned conmittee would therefore carnestly and with confidence appeal to the democracy of this district to meet in cancus in their several towns, at the earliest practicable date, for the purpose of choosing, and furnishing with credentials, delegates to represent them in said convention. Let this first attempt in the state of Vermont to secure to each roter an equal voice in the choice of his candidate, and thus to secure him against all unfairness and fraud, meet with triumphant success.

The WHOLE democracy of the district are respectfully solicited to be present and to participate in any discussion of political questions which may then and there he had.

D. NIEL CORB. District CALVIN BLODGETT, \$ Committee. SAM'L II. PRICE,

July 22, 1844. *The number of delegates to which each town

in the district is entitled is as follows: ORANGE Co .- Bradford, 4; Praintree, 3; Brookfield, 2; Chebsen, 6; Corinth, 5; Fairlee, 2; Newbury, 6; Orange, 3; Randolph, 4; Strafford, 4; Thetford, 5; Topsham, 5; Tunbridge, 3; Vershire,

3; Washington, 3; West Fairlee, 2; William town Winnson Co .- Andover, 1; Baltimore, 1; Barnard, 5; Bethel, 3; Bridgewater, 2; Cavendish, 1; Chester, 6; Hartford, 3; Hartland, 4; Ludlow Norwich, 4; Plymouth, 2; Pondret, 3; Reading 2: Rockester, 1: Royalton, 2: Sharon, 3: Spring-

field, 3; Stockbridge, 3; Weatherstield, 2; Wes ton, 1; Windsor, 4; Woodstock, 3 .- 61. We suppose, that each delegate, in order to b entitled to a seat in the convention must present his certificate of election signed by the chairman

JAMES K. POLK SAYS. "I AM OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR PRO-TECTION"-I HAVE AT ALL TIMES tion.

BEEN OPPOSED TO THE PROTEC-These sayings will prove Polk's political death-knell. No sophistry can change

they will be kept before the people .- Mid- and shall do so in future. dlebury Galaxy.

HENRY CLAY SAYS. In his speech in the Senate of the U.

S. on the 21st January, 1842, in reply Bill-reported for the Washington Na- barely expressed himself in favor of restoring it; say any such thing. But we were prepared for candid reader. Can it be dodged, can it

"Carry out the principles of the comprimise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection, for protection."

The fairness of the Galaxy is beautiful-

protection-MERELY, AND NOT FOR REVENUE" are Gov. Polk's words!

A MISERABLE SNEAK.

particular, does not need it. Not long since the editor of the Middlebury Galaxy, a coon paper of the meanest and most despisable stamp, contained the Clay a friendly regard for the present tariff, with circumstances, his answer would be satisfactory following in relation to us:

it attributes to Mr Clay.

This is the sentiment said to have been ests than those of his rival. uttered by Mr Clay as his own. We pronounce it false, and the editor of the Age knows it. We challenge him to produce A song of the tree the brave old tree, the speech containing it. Until he does, he stands forth a deceiver of men, a calumniator and traducer.

the following:

It will readily be seen that the charge here made against us by the editor of the Galaxy is of a character rather too grave and expressed in language rather to personally offensive to be allowed to pass unnoticed

We therefore take occasion to refer the editor of the Galaxy to Greely and McElrath's edition of "the Life and speeches of Henry Clay," and demand of him that he publish the sentence commencing, "Agriculture wants" &c., twenty-third line from the top of the I55th page, vol. 1, accompanied with this article, including the extract from his paper, as here quoted above.

Well, what does this beautiful specimen of a coon, this lover of justice) (which love he has so eminently displayed towards Mr Barber who dug the poor creature from the ditch and made of him all of the little DAY THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF AUG. there is of him,) what does this fellow say UST NEXT, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purabout the matter? not a word! He sneaks Aloft its crest where the storm clouds rest, out of the contest leaving his charge standmating a member of the State Electoral ticket, and ing against us! This is coon fairness-coon for the purpose of transacting other district busi- justice. But lest our friends in Addison Then send the glad song from Maine along county should not be able to ascertain what Clay did say in his speech, to which we referred, we will give his words:

The sentiment we have attributed to nominating conventions be constituted, and our Mr Clay may be found in his speech on protection to home industry, in Gree-1. Each town to be entitled to one delegate, ly and Mc'Elrath's life and speeches of

1. B. Pensos. | lemocratic votes, cast in such town at the last | Clay, page 155 vol. 1, in these words: AGRICULTURE Wants but little or NO Protection against the regulations of foreign powers.

> Besides this the following may be found in Mr Clav's letter to Messrs Cameron & Fall, Publishers of the Tenn. Agriculturalist, dated Ashland, Aug. 1843, republished in the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 26,

"Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, Agriculture requires but little protection, and THAT confined to a delegation returned: few branches of it."

We do not expect anything like justice from coon papers, but, it may be well enough, now and then, to show up their

THE COONS AND THE TARIFF. they are forced to contend, the coons have discarded all honorable weapons, and conscious that final success at the polls, if attained at all must be attained by fraud, they still persist in their efforts to deceive their readers into the belief that Mr Polk is less friendly to the interests of the Farmers, Mechanics, and laboring men of the North than Mr. Clay.

hold the Compromise Act of 1833 in higher Polk and Dailas 180! for Clay 121. estimation than he holds the tariff law of 1842. Compromise Act? In his speech at Hanover, Cincinnati, which resulted as follows: delivered June 27, 1840, he says:

The question cannot be, ought not to be one of principle, but of measure and degree. Alopt that of the compromise act, not because that act is irrepealable, the nation. Stability, with moderate and guests, on that occasion, of No. 8, of this city. certain protection, is far more important than instability, the necessary consequence of high protection. But the pro- tial question. It stood as follows: tection of the compromise act will be adequate in most, if not as to all, interests, the twenty per cent which it stipulates, and secretary of a meeting regularly called for cash duties, home valuations, and the the purpose of selecting delegates. C. G. E. list of free articles inserted in the set for list of free articles inserted in the act for the particular advantag of the manufacturer, will insure, I trust, sufficient protec-

In a subsequent speech made at Columbus, Ga. Mr Clay says:

I brought forward the Compromise Act, as follows: Polk 31, Clay 2-Boston Democrat. and aided in its passage. In my subsethem. They are plain and distinct; and quent life I have adhered to its provisions,

If then it be heresy in the estimation of the coons to express a preference for that act, why do they not direct their anathemas at Mr Clay, the arch heretic who introduced that Act, and aided in its passage? He has pledged himself to adhere much the more vulnerable of the two.

ly exemplified in the first extract quoted | Protection is involved, between the two candidates | drawn up by Henry Clay himself. And who doe

all its "excesses" and "defects," nor for any The Spirit of the Age, has under its other than a horizontal tariff of 20 per cent. The Spirit of the Age, has under its other than a horizontal tariff of 20 per cent.—

editorial head the following remark which Nor will any such have the effrontery to charge it attributes to Mr Clay.

Mr Polk with entertaining opinions inimical to the A LOCOFOCO SONG. Mr Polk with entertaining opinions inimical to the 'Agriculture needs no protection .- Hen- interests of farmers or others, knowing that his views are decidedly more favorable to their inter-

For the Woodstock Age. THE HICKORY TREE. Who has stood in the land so long, Here's health and renown to his broad green crown. And its arms so stout and strong, In the Age of July 18th, we published There is fear in his frown when the sun goes down, And the fire in the west fades out, And he showeth his might in the wild midnight, When the storms through his branches shout. Then sing to the tree, OLD HICKORY, Who stands in his pride alone;

And long live he a hale green tree When the coward Ash is gone. In the bloody day when the wild affray, On our Southern border broke, His branches high against the sky Were seen through the battle smoke; And his calm clear eye when the storm went by Saw the foeman's bended knee, And the British bow'd 'neath sulphur cloud

To the stout OLD HICKORY TREE. Then sing, &c. And still that tree as proud and free Waves over the Union yet, And still in the earth that gave it birth Its roots are firmly set. And far to the North where the storm comes forth, Is blest by the free and brave.

Then sing, &c. To the shore of the Southern sea, And let the shout ring merrily out-IL Jo Three cheers for the Hickory Tree!

And while we raise our shouts in praise, Of the tree that is worn and old, Be our voices strung for the hale and young As its leaves to the light unfold. Tuen shout for the tree, Young Hickory! With the tall and the lordly head,

And long live he a glorious tree, When the coward Ash is dead. POLKING. The following vote was taken on the cars from this city to Marshall, the day I he coon delegution went out to attend their state convention:

Polk. Clay, Birney, Tyler, Webster, Deduct the vote of ten whig ladies and it

leaves a majority for Polk. The following was the vote yesterday, on the cars from Marshall, the day on which the same Polk,

Clay, 21 Birney, The Hon. Francis Granger was on board when these votes were taken .- Defroit Press. At the militia training on Wednesday, by militia of this city and Hamtramek, a city cool

proposed to take a vote on the Presidential question which resulted as follows: For Polk, " Clay, 50

Polk's majority, 200 After this the militia gave three cheers for Polk and Dallas - Ib.

Coonery in Indiana. A vote was taken

A vote for President was taken on board the

Polk. Clay. 12 Tyler. A TEST VOTE -Our citizens noticed, in the

On the eve of the departure of the Company and their band, a vote was taken on the presiden- evidence:-

For Polk and Dallas, For Clay and Frelinghussen, A pretty unanimous expression of the tone of

the EMPIRE CITY .- Atb. Atlas.

TESTING IT .- There was at one time the country) at the top of the Monument on there be any EXCESSES OR DEFECTS in it Bunker Hill. A coon present proposed taking (of which I have not here the means of judging.) a vote on the presidential question, which resulted

DODGING

"Mr. Marsh spoke briefly but fully on the subject of a national currency-denied that the establishment of a national bank on the basis of the old U. S. Bank, was the usue to be determined by the event of the present contest." ngs of Franklin Co. Convention, as copied from St. Albun's (Whig) Messenger

We have only to regret that Mr. Marsh should forget apparently that every shaft they aim at Mr Every body recollects that Whig banners were tariff than Henry Clay, and one which The only difference, so far as the principle of measures was a bill establishing a National Bank. Clay!-True Dem

above. "I am opposed to a Tariff for is this: Mr. Polk believes that it is the duty of not recollect the grouns of the Whig party when the government to extend all the protection in its Tyler vetoed that bill. Ah, facts are stubborn power, to all branches of American Industry, things. We should like to put the question to while Mr Clay believes there is "no necessity for Mr. Marsh, and have his answer, not as a politician Protection" in general, and that Agriculture, in or stump orator, but as a truthful citizen and man of honor, with reputation at stake, if he does no No honest coon, who is acquainted with the firmly believe that should Henry Clay be President, opinions of both candidates, will claim for Mr. a National Bank will be established. Under such

> Times aint now as they used to was been-Folks don't feel now, as they used to feel then; In the good old days when Martin Van; Ruled over the land like an honest man, And none but thieves, could his reign deride, Oh, then were the days of the people's pride;

Burlington True Democrat.

Oh, dear! the people grieve, For the good old days of Adam and Eve. Rogues ain't now where they used to was been They could'nt get a tent of an office then;

But now they sit in the highest places, And spit, with a sneer, in patriot's faces, And knaves and gamblers rule the day, From Bela Badger to Henry Clay. Oh, dear! the people grieve, For the good old days of Adam and Eve,

I'he Feds don't bet now as they used to bet then They don't brag now as they used to brag then When in every State they thought it pretty sartin, They'd get the folks drunk to vote against Martin, But now they think the thing's pretty plain, They're going straight to the devil again; For oh, they see the people grieve, For the good old days of Adam and Eve.

Things don't go now, as they used to go when The 'pipe laying' party were lying low then, When thieves and robbers disgraced the nation, Could'nt look in the face of the Administration; And now the people, without any Joke Are cracking away for James K. Polk. Oh, dear! how the people grieve, For the good old days of Adam and Eve.

MR. CLAY'S WHITE SLAVERY SPEECH. "If the geatlemen will not allow un to have bluck stares they must let us have white ones; for the Hon. John Black, a whig senator from WE CANNOT CUT OUR FIREWOOD, AND the Hon. John Black, a wing senator from BLACK our shors, AND HAVE OUR WIVES the state of Mississippi, moved to amend AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCH- the bill by adding a new section as fol-

traordinary language of the whig candidate for the the privileges of this act [the Pre-emption presidency, furnishes the following statement as law shall not be extended to any others additional evidence that these words were spoken than citizens of the United States."

great moment. -The statement is as follows: A few days ago, one of the oldest clergymen in

both as a preacher and a writer, was talking member. This bill was one of Mr Clay's fawith us about Henry Clay, when he quoted the above sentiment as having been uttered by Mr. Clay, in committee of the whole, in 1819. We immediately replied that the whig papers denied echord the old man, "it is useless to deny it. It was extensively quoted and commented upon at the time, and excited no little indignation. I have the most distinct recoffection of it, and have always felt that I could never forgive him for the insult put upon our daughters; and now, though I prefer him greatly to Van Buren, and want to see president, I would not vote for him, if I knew that my vote would elect him." This was the testimony of a man who was familliar with the history of the Missouri compromise, and whose recollections of the discussions in Congress at that ime are as fresh as the memories of yesterday. The Emuncipator adds,-Our own personal

American Independence. "We have challenged the Sentinel and True Democrat to show that Mr Polk ever gave a vote, or attered a sentiment, prior to his nomination to the Presidency, favorable to a protective tariff.

Bur. Free Press. Hold, sir! We accept the challenge. Henry Clay, says the Free Press, is the Father of the Protective System. His whole life has been spent, on continues that pattern of truth, in advocating the When cornered, and forced to produce their board the steamboat Monticello, while returning doctrine of protection. Admitted, for the sake of proof, in support of their charge, they refer to a from the Clay Convention, held at the Tippecan- the argument. What is the evidence? Come the management and ownership of said letter written by Mr Polk, in which he professes to noe battle ground and resulted as follows. For stand up to the rack until we fasten you on this bank in the hands of American citizens. Well, what are Mr Clay's opinions of the Big Ben, on her last trip from Pittsburg to voted for the Compromise Bill. Recollect that whit senators, against Mr. Benton and it a bill of abominations. Recollect farther, that Senate Journal, page 228, 220.) he voted against the bill of 1832, because it was high for him. And finally, recollect, that to conciliate and allay Southern feeling, he then procession of the 4th, the gallant bearing of brought forward the compromise bill, for which us, ready to raise his arm to defend, and to but because it met with the sanction of Hunson Engine Co. No. 1, from New York, the ha voted, and for which and which only, he is pay a tax to support the government, is to now styled the Father of the American System. The Free Press, of course will deny these

premises unless we prove them. Here is the After my return to Congress in 1832, my efforts 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called public sentiment among the 'bone and sinew' of the Compromise Act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the ex- this country, and become the owners of a tra session of 1841 which I supported, was con- United States Bank and thereby control yesterday, thirty three visitors (probably from the Senate when the net of 1842 passed." "If

pated Oct, 13, 1843. Now for the argument. Mr Clay for voting

for the Compromise Bill is styled the Father of and announce the inference. Is not James K. Polk, if not the Father, at least the friend of Protection? Still farther. Henry Clay voted against the tariff Bill of '82, which was a higher turiff than the Compromise Bill, as we have just to Mr Woodbury, on the Treasury Note to its principles in future, while Mr. Polk has have shown himself so foolish or so false, as to Polk voted for it. Tell us the inference again, why do they not warn the Farmers and Mechan. this. This is to be the game during the whole avoided, is it not irrresistable, that James K lies to beware of supporting Mr. Clay. They compared to the game during the whole polk not only did vote on two occasions in favor of ics to beware of supporting Mr. Clay? They campaign, even as in the campaign of 1840. Polk not only did vote on two becasions in the distribution of the protection, but that he, having voted for a higher necks to such a leader. If they will, then Polk, is sure to hit their own candidate, who is then displayed, bearing the motto, "No United refused to vote for, -is it not we say established States' Bank," Nevertheless, one of their first K. Polk is more of a Tariff man than Henry

For the Age-THE DESERTED GRAVE. Afar in the innermost depths of a clime, Where voices endearing are heard But in rustling bough, and the lake waves' chime, And the mimic of wild-wood bird, When summer from bowers of verdure had flown, And left but her tears to illumine the gloom, I stood with contemplative musings, alone, Where kindred sighs broke not, where silent unknown,

In loneliest spot was a tomb.

The oak, emblematic of man, ere subdued By Fate's inexerable rod, And the wild grape, entwining fantastic and rude, O'er shadowed the gloomy abode; heard but the hum of the whispering gale, And the languid reply, as of Nature in wee, I thought of the tears that once fell, and the wail Of kindred humanity, lovely and pale, O'er him who was sleeping below.

Transfixed o'er mortality's silent decay, A spell-chain my spirit had bound, I mused o'er the ills of life's perilous day, The woes that encircled around, How bright each illusion, each vision how fair, When Hope's inspiration is vivid and high, Yet bright as the meteor's fluttering glare, Which glows but to sink in the vale of despair, Like the wane of the spirit-lit eye!

'Till day from his azure, bewildered had gone, Like a monarch whose glory is fled, lingering stood o'er mortality's son, As lost to the world, and as dead, The fern owl her descant unseemly had told.

And the prairie-wolf howled from his rainous The sun-illum'd mist, like a bunner unrolled, Had vanished in silence, disrobed of its gold-I turned from the desolate spot.

O! what recks the spirit so buoyant and free, Where its tenantless rains remain, Phough laid in the lowliest vauits of the sea, Or by the bright stream of the plain! The stone that rehearses the mourner's sad lay No echo can wake in the hush of that breast, The adamant even itself, shall decay, The mourner shall pass as a vision away, O, heed not the place of his rest!

Chester, July, 1844. MR CLAY AND THE FOREIGNERS

A. A. N.

On Tuesday the 31st of January 1837, a bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers upon the public lands was in progress before the Senate of the U.S. of which Mr Clay was then a member. On that day

lows: The Emancipator in commenting upon this ex- "Sec. 9. And be it further enacted that

by Mr Clay, notwithstanding his recent half-way | This amendment was carried by a vote of twenty-four for it and twenty-one against "On this point of historical fact and common it. Mr Clay voting for it, and Gen. Ewnotoriety, we find the following statement, in the ing and Mr Robinson, our Senators in Hartford Freeman of May 23, 1844. From the Congress, against it. (See Senate Jourdescription of the person we have no doubt the nal, 2d Session, 24th Congress, page 183.)

aged and venerable clergyman referred to is the Again. At the special session of the Rev. Calvin Chapia, D. D., and trust he will whig congress, and on the 9th of August pardon us for this use of his name in a case of so 1841, a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights, was in progress before the State, who is well known in this community, the Senate of which Mr Clay was also a vorite measures, and by his express procuring a clause was inserted against foreigners baying the right of pre-emption.

On that same day Mr Young a Senator from Illinois moved to amend this bill by striking out the words, and being a citizen of the United States, &c. so as to put foreigners and native born citizens upon an equal footing as to the right of preemption. This motion was rejected by a pure whig vote in the senate, Mr. Clay voting against the foreigners with twentyfour other whig senators; against twentytwo democratic senators, who voted for the foreigners. Upon this vote the party lines recollection on this point is perfectly clear and distinct and the feeling of abhortence which was drawn, every whig voting against the forcreated in our mind by the first perusal of that eigners ank every democrat for them sentiment, has from that day to this, now a This was the last vote ever Mr. Clay gave quarter of a century, been as constantly identified with the name of Henry Clay, as the fact of his in Congress where he had the opportunity mission to Ghent, and his speech in favor of South of passing upon the rights of our foreign settlers, and of course those are his present opinions. (See enute Journal, 1st Session 27th Congress, pages 150 and 151.)

Now, mark the difference; on the 1st of Sept 1841, Mr. Clay's favorite United States Bank bill was in progress before the same Senate, and Mr. Benton of Missouri moved to amend the bill by requiring the corporators of said Bank, to be citizen of the United States, and also to prevent the poin. What other evidence have you that Heavy Both of these amendments failed by the Clay is the Father of protection, than that he vote of Mr Clay and twenty-five other he voted against the bill of 1828, and pronounced eighteen democratic senators. (See same

Now what is Mr. Clav's position in remerely a modification of the bill of 1828, and too lation to foreigners? The poor man that brings his all and comes to reside among be denied by Mr. Clay the right to purchase a forty acre tract of land, whereon to support, by his labor, himself and family; while the wealthy nabobs. lords and capiwere directed to the modification and KEDUC- talists of Europe, that come not here, nor rios of the rates of duty contained in the act of send taxable preparty here. send taxable property here, nor do any thing to support our government, are to be permitted by him to send their agents into the monetary affairs, and monopolize the business of the country.

That is not all; by this same bill Mr. Clay voted to give these foreign non-resi-Clay's letter to F. S. Brownson of Georgia, dent capitalists, the control of the treasury, and public funds of this nation, raised by taxing the laboring people of the United Protection. James K. Polk voted for the States for the purpose of paying the ex-

These are facts not to be denied. The evidence of their truth is found in the records of the country, to which all may have access; and to those records we have referred our readers and challenge the who leaders to deny them. We refer our whig foreigners to these undisputed facts, and ask them if they will longer bow their they are better suited to the government of the monarchies they left behind them, than to enjoy the blessings of freedom in this land of rational liberty - Ill. Reg.